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Docket No. 34650-658PT

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of: Magnus Tillgren, Magnus Hollström, Patrik Olsson, Peter Danielsson, and Stefan Hellqvist

For: POSITIONING APPLICATIONS FOR AN ELECTRONIC READING DEVICE

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Assistant Commissioner
for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

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PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Transmitted herewith for filing, please find the following:

- ☒ Specification, claims and abstract of the above-referenced patent application (total of 63 pages)
- ☒ 8 sheet(s) of drawing(s) (___formal/ ___informal).
- ☒ Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney (unexecuted).
- ___ An Assignment of the invention to: Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ)
- ___ A verified statement claiming small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27.
- ☒ Other (specify): Acknowledgment postcard.
- ___ This application is a:
 - ___ Continuation
 - ___ Divisional
 - ___ Continuation-In-Part

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of prior copending parent application Serial No. _____ filed on _____
now pending.

Please amend the application to insert the following line in the beginning of the specification:

--This application is a Continuation of prior application Serial No. _____ filed on _____, now pending.--

In the event that a petition to extend time under 37 CFR 1.136 is necessary in the parent application to maintain copendency for this application, a petition for an extension of the necessary time to maintain copendency is hereby requested for the parent application and the Commissioner is hereby authorized to debit our Account Number 10-0447 for the necessary fees.

The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

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BASIC FEE				\$710
TOTAL CLAIMS	27-20	7	\$18	126
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	3-3	0	\$80	0
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) PRESENTED			\$260	
TOTAL FEES:				\$836
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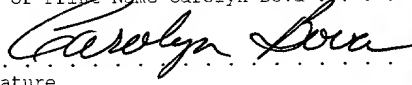
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____ Any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17 and under 37 CFR 1.20(d).

____ The issue fee set in 37 CFR 1.18 at or before mailing of the Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.311(b).

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POSITIONING APPLICATIONS FOR AN ELECTRONIC READING DEVICE

REFERENCE TO EARLIER FILED PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS

This patent application claims the benefit of
priority from, and incorporates by reference the entire
5 disclosure of, co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent
Application Serial Nos. 60/182,742, filed on February 16,
2000, 60/190,343, filed on March 16, 2000, and 60/192,662,
filed on March 28, 2000.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

10 The present application for patent is related to and
hereby incorporates by reference the subject matter
disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to the communications field, and in particular to an interaction
5 of an electronic reading device with an address pattern.

Description of Related Art

Numerous devices exist for accepting user input and controlling user interaction with desktop and portable computers, personal digital assistance (PDAs), mobile
10 phones, and other types of electronic devices. For example, a keyboard can be used to accept typed input and other types of commands, a mouse or a track-ball can be used to provide relative motion input as well as various types of point-and-click selections, a keypad can be used
15 to provide input of numerical data and functional commands, navigational keys can be used for scrolling lists or otherwise repositioning a cursor, and various types of touchpads or touchscreens can be used to provide absolute positional coordinate inputs. Each type of
20 mechanism for accepting input and for supporting user interaction has benefits and disadvantages in terms of

size, convenience, flexibility, responsiveness, and easy
of use. Generally, the selection of a particular type of
input mechanism is dependent upon the function of the
application and the degree and type of interaction
5 required.

With the ever expanding capabilities and availability
of applications both on the Internet and the area of
wireless technology, there continues to be a need to
develop and provide new mechanisms for accepting input and
10 interacting with users. In particular, some of the
existing technologies suffer from drawbacks or
limitations, such as size and flexibility, that make them
impractical and/or inconvenient to use in some situations.
By expanding the range of mechanisms for supporting user
15 interaction, application developers and end-users can have
greater flexibility in the selection of input devices.
Preferably, any such new mechanisms will provide increased
flexibility and will maximize user convenience. In
addition, the development of new mechanisms for
20 interacting with users can expand the realm of potential
applications.

For example, while a keyboard typically provides a great deal of flexibility, particularly when it is used in connection with a mouse, a touchscreen, or other navigational device, its size makes it inconvenient in many cases, especially in the wireless context.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a method and system for retrieving position-related information. Initially, a geographical area of any size (e.g., ranging anywhere from within a single building to worldwide) is assigned a corresponding address pattern space such that each unique position of the address space corresponds to a particular geographical position. A map that represents a geographical region can then be generated on a surface that includes a corresponding portion of the address space. Such a map can be used to retrieve information about locations on the map. Alternatively, a portion of the address pattern can be placed at a corresponding geographical location to enable a user to retrieve an identification or other information about the location. In either case, an electronic reading device can be used

to detect positions on the address pattern, and a server
that includes an address space database can identify the
corresponding geographical location. This information can
then be stored or used to retrieve additional information
5 relating to the identified location.

In one embodiment of the invention, a user of the
electronic reading device selects an origination location
and a destination location on a map. The server returns a
route description, distance, and/or direction from the
10 origination location to the destination location.
Furthermore, the server can optionally recommend a mode of
transportation or generate the route description in
accordance with a selected mode of transportation. In one
alternative, instead of selecting an origination location,
15 an electronic device associated with the electronic
reading device detects a current position using a
positioning service, such as the global positioning system
(GPS). The route description or other information is then
generated from the current position to the destination
20 location.

In another embodiment of the invention, a user of the
electronic reading device selects a position, route, or

area, and the server returns a list of facilities near the position, along the route, or within the area.

Preferably, the user, in addition to selecting position, selects certain types of facilities that are of interest, and the list of facilities is generated in accordance with the user selection.

In yet another embodiment, the user touches the electronic reading device to a portion of the address pattern at a particular location to retrieve a location description, to confirm the user's location, or to inform the server of the user's current location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram of a system in which an electronic pen can be used as an input device;

FIGURE 2 is a schematic diagram of a system for supporting use of the electronic pen described in connection with FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is an illustration of the protocol stacks that can be used in the case of local communications between an electronic pen and an electronic pen client;

FIGURE 4 is an illustration of protocol stacks that
5 can be used when an electronic pen and an electronic pen client communicate with one another via an Internet connection;

FIGURE 5 is an illustration of a protocol stack for communications between an electronic pen client and each
10 of the supporting entities when the electronic pen client is not located within a server on the Internet;

FIGURE 6 is an illustration of protocol stacks that are used for communications between an electronic pen client and each of the supporting entities when the
15 electronic pen client is located on the Internet;

FIGURE 7 is a block diagram of the electronic pen logic that handles positions, strokes, actions, and grid descriptions;

FIGURE 8 is a block diagram of a state machine for
20 the electronic pen control block shown in FIGURE 7;

FIGURE 9 is a block diagram of a state machine for an electronic pen client;

5 FIGURE 11 is a schematic diagram of an electronic pen
positioning system in accordance with a preferred
embodiment of the present invention.

The present invention relates to a system in which an electronic reading device, such as an electronic pen, an electronic mouse, or a hand scanner, works in cooperation with an address pattern (e.g., a specially formatted paper) to provide for a detection of a location of the electronic reading device over the address pattern. For instance, a pattern of dots can be defined such that, by examining a very small portion of the pattern, a precise location in the overall pattern can be determined. In fact, it is possible to define a pattern that has the size of 73,000,000,000,000 A4 pages, which is equivalent to half the size of the entire United States. Portions of the pattern can be placed on sheets of paper or other objects.

Then, using an electronic scanner pen that can detect the dots in the pattern, it is possible to detect the location of the pen with respect to the unique pattern. For example, when such a pen is used in connection with a specially formatted paper, the pen can detect its position (e.g., using a built in camera) by detecting a 3 mm by 3 mm portion of the pattern. By taking approximately 100 pictures per second, the pen is capable of determining its exact position to within 0.1 mm or less. This system can be used to provide user input, to facilitate user interaction, or to store handwritten notes or drawings. Moreover, by associating portions of the overall pattern with certain applications, such a system can be used to interact with wide variety of applications.

Referring now to FIGURE 1, there is illustrated an example of a system 2 in which an electronic pen 10 can be used as an input device. The electronic pen 10 includes an ink cartridge and is capable of writing in a typical fashion. The electronic pen 10, however, includes some type of sensor (e.g., a built-in camera) that is used for detecting an address pattern on a specially formatted piece of paper 12. In particular, the paper 12 is

formatted with a small portion of a large address pattern such that when the electronic pen 10 is used to write on or otherwise make marks on the paper 12, the writings or markings can be electronically detected and stored.

5 As an example, the paper 12 might constitute a form that can be used for sending an email. Thus, the paper 12 might include a space for writing in the email address of an intended recipient, a space for writing a subject of the email, and a space for writing the body of the email.

10 As the electronic pen 10 is used to fill in each of the spaces, the position and movement of the electronic pen 10 on the paper 12 can be determined by repeatedly detecting the current x, y coordinates of the pen 10 (e.g., at rate of 100 frames per second). The markings can then be

15 converted into ASCII text using an appropriate handwriting recognition program. Once the user completes the form, the email can be sent, for example, by checking a send box at a predetermined location on the paper 12.

 Preferably, the coordinate information collected by

20 the pen 10 is sent by a short range radio transmitter in the electronic pen 10 to a nearby mobile station 14 using a short range radio interface 16 such as a local wireless

radio link (e.g., a local wireless radio link supported by Ericsson's Bluetooth™ wireless communications technology). Alternatively, instead of using a mobile station 14, the coordinate information could also be sent to, for

5 instance, a desktop or portable computer, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a television, or a Bluetooth terminal. Moreover, instead of using a local wireless radio link, other types of local wireless links, such as inductive coupling and infrared light; other types of

10 radio links, such as Global System for Mobile Communication; or wired transmission media, such as a cable can also be used. The information can then be forwarded via an appropriate link, such as a cellular air interface 18, to a base station 20 or other network node.

15 Referring now to FIGURE 2, there is illustrated a schematic diagram of a system 2 for supporting use of the electronic pen 10 described in connection with FIGURE 1. Throughout the subsequent discussion, the system 2 is described primarily in connection with an electronic pen

20 10. It will be understood, however, that the invention and the underlying system 2 can instead use any type of electronic reading device, such as an electronic pen, an

electronic mouse, or a hand scanner. As shown in FIGURE 2, the system 2 includes six different entities, including the electronic pen 10, electronic pen client 22, a control node 24, a name server 26, a base translator 28, and an application server 30. Although these various devices are described and depicted separately, it is also possible to combine two or more of the entities into the same device (e.g., the electronic pen 10 and electronic pen client 22 can be contained in the same device).

The electronic pen 10 is responsible for detecting positions on the address pattern, producing actions, and sending information to the electronic pen client 22. In addition to being able to leave pen markings, some electronic pens can also have the ability to produce other types of output, such as sound, vibration, or flashing lights. The electronic pen 10 includes a memory for storing a current grid, which comprises information relating to an area of the address pattern that is near the most recently detected position of the electronic pen 10. When the electronic pen 10 is loaded with the current grid, it knows what actions to take based on the positions that are read from the address pattern. When the

electronic pen 10 is first turned on or when it moves to
an area outside of the current grid, the electronic pen 10
must first request a new grid description before it can
continue processing information. In such a situation, the
5 electronic pen 10 requests a new grid description from the
electronic pen client 22.

The electronic pen client 22 can be located in a
mobile station 14, in a PDA, in a desktop or portable
computer, in the electronic pen 10 itself, in a server
10 somewhere on the Internet, or in another device. The
electronic pen client 22 serves as the center of
communications in the overall system 2. In particular,
the electronic pen client 22 receives new grid requests
and action requests from the electronic pen 10 and
15 responds to these requests by contacting an appropriate
entity within the overall system 2 to properly respond to
the request from the electronic pen 10. Furthermore, when
the electronic pen 10 is being used in connection with a
particular application, the electronic pen client 22 can
20 store the application and/or any corresponding data
received from the electronic pen 10 to facilitate
processing and use of the application.

As an alternative, the name server 26 can comprise a global name server that keeps track of a location, in the form of URLs to local name servers, where more information can be found about different addresses in the pattern. Similarly, each local name server can use other local name

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without regard to the particular application that is currently active.

In addition, the control node 24 is used for creating streaming-like applications. For instance, some applications might require that the positions on the address pattern that are detected by the electronic pen be immediately sent, upon detection, to the electronic pen client 22 for use by the application (i.e., the electronic pen 10 does not wait to transmit the position data until a complete stroke is detected or until a "send" field is touched). One example is an application that is used to control an industrial robot in a warehouse. In such a case, the application description that is loaded onto the electronic pen server 22 can include instructions that all positions be streamed to a control node 24. As a result, the control node 24 can receive the positions in real time and can control the robot without waiting for the form (i.e., the current grid) to be completed. Thus, the control node 24 can perform a real-time translation from detected positions to a responsive action, such as moving an object (e.g., a robot, a valve, etc.) or controlling a process.

Referring now to FIGURES 3 through 6 there are illustrated various examples of protocol stacks that can be used for communicating between the entities shown in

FIGURE 2. Generally, however, such protocols apply however, only if the two communicating entities are implemented in different devices. If two or more entities

are combined into one device, a proprietary protocol can be used to communicate between the entities. FIGURE 3 illustrates the protocol stacks that can be used in the case of local communications (e.g., using Bluetooth) between the electronic pen 10 and the electronic pen client 22. If, on the other hand, the electronic pen 10 and the electronic pen client 22 communicate with one another via an Internet connection, the protocol stacks depicted in FIGURE 4 will be used. FIGURE 5 illustrates a protocol stack for communicating between the electronic pen client and each of the supporting entities, such as the name server 26, the control node 24, the base translator 28, and the application server 30, when the electronic pen client 22 is not contained within a server on the Internet (e.g., such as when the electronic pen client 22 is located in a mobile phone 14). Finally, FIGURE 6 depicts the protocol stacks that are used when the electronic pen client 22 is located on the Internet.

There are a number of procedures that can be used by the various entities in the system 2 to allow the system to operate properly. When the electronic pen 10 detects a position on the address pattern that is not within its

currently loaded grid or when the electronic pen 10 has no
currently loaded grid, the electronic pen 10 initiates a
new grid procedure. The new grid procedure involves
sending a new grid request object to the electronic pen
5 client 22. The new grid request object contains the newly
detected position, a description of the actions that the
electronic pen 10 can natively support, and a description
of the output signals that the electronic pen 10 supports.
The reply to a new grid request object is a grid
10 description, which can be provided by the electronic pen
client 22 from its own internal memory or from the
information provided by an application server 30.
Generally, the electronic pen client 22 extracts the grid
description from an application description received from
15 the application server 30. The grid description should
only contain action-field-types that the electronic pen 10
has indicated that it natively supports, which means that
the electronic pen client 22 in some cases should convert
the extracted grid description into a format that the
20 electronic pen 10 can understand.

In some situations, it may be necessary for the
electronic pen 10 to unload its current grid at the

request of the electronic pen client 22. In such a case,
the electronic pen client 22 sends an empty grid
description to the electronic pen 10, thereby causing the
electronic pen 10 to unload its current grid. This can
5 occur, for example, when a particular application is
complete or when a new grid description request received
from the electronic pen 10 cannot be fulfilled, such as
when the position received from the electronic pen 10 is
not registered in the name server 26.

10 Another similar message is the empty grid description
with a grid exception. When the electronic pen 10
requests a new grid description from the electronic pen
client 22, the electronic pen client 22 uses the detected
position specified in the request to ask the name server
15 26 for a URL where the application description can be
found. If no URL is returned, the electronic pen client
22 can send an empty grid description with a grid
exception to the electronic pen 10. The grid exception
comprises a rectangle or other shape indicating the area
20 around the detected position where no registered
applications can be found. Preferably, the indicated area
is as large as possible so that the electronic pen 10

and/or electronic pen client 22 know the extent of the surrounding area that is unassigned and do not have to repeatedly send requests to the name server 26. Thus, the empty grid description with a grid exception causes the
5 electronic pen 10 to unload its current grid and also informs the electronic pen 10 of an area surrounding the detected position that can essentially be ignored because its is not associated with any application.

The procedure that is used when the electronic pen 10
10 detects a new position is a find application description location procedure. This procedure is used by the electronic pen client 22 to translate a detected position received from the electronic pen 10 into a URL where a description of an application corresponding to that
15 position can be found. The procedure involves sending a request from the electronic pen client 22 to the name server 26 containing identification of the detected position. The name server 26 responds by sending a reply to the electronic pen client 22 containing a URL where an
20 application description can be found or, if the detected position is not registered in the name server 26,

containing an indication that no associated application is known to exist.

Once the electronic pen client 22 knows the URL where an application description can be found, the electronic pen client 22 can initiate a get application description procedure, which allows the electronic pen client 22 to retrieve the application description from the application server 30. In particular, the electronic pen client 22 sends an application description request containing a unique ID for the requesting electronic pen 10 and/or electronic pen client 22 to the application server 30 located at the URL address provided by the name server 26. In response, the application server 30 provides an application description object to the electronic pen client 22, which loads the application onto the electronic pen client 22. The application description object is similar to an HTML form with some additions and modifications.

Furthermore, the application description object can be sent from the application server 30 to the electronic pen client 22 in response to a submitted form (i.e., a submission of one completed form might automatically

When an action that can be handled by the electronic pen 10 itself is generated, an action procedure is initiated by the electronic pen 10 to send an action request object to the electronic pen client 22. If the electronic pen client 22 cannot translate the action into a field value itself, the electronic pen client 22 further forwards the request to a base translator 28 for translating the action into a field value. In response to the action request object, an action reply object is sent from the electronic pen client 22 to the electronic pen 10. The action reply object contains output information

that indicates to the electronic pen 10 which outputs
signals to use. The output information, however, cannot
be of type that the electronic pen 10 has previously
indicated that it does not support. In some instances, the
5 action reply object might contain a new grid description.
In such a case the electronic pen 10 will unload its
current grid description and load the new grid
description. Similarly, if the action reply object
contains an empty grid description, the electronic pen 10
10 will simply unload its current grid description.

The action request object is also sometimes used to
specify actions that should be processed by the control
node 24. In this instance, the electronic pen client 22
initiates a control procedure by forwarding the received
15 action to the appropriate control node 24. As a result,
the control node 24 sends an action reply object to the
electronic pen client 22.

The operation of the electronic pen 10 will now be
discussed in greater detail. Each electronic pen 10 has a
20 unique pen ID, which is sent to the application server 30
when an application description is requested. The
electronic pen ID allows the application to identify the

particular user that is using the application and to distinguish between multiple concurrent users of the same application, such as when different electronic pens 10 are being used in connection with separate sheets of paper that each contain the same portion of the address pattern.

Referring now to FIGURE 7, there is illustrated a block diagram of the electronic pen logic that handles positions, strokes, actions, and grid descriptions for the electronic pen 10. The electronic pen 10 includes a control block 32 for controlling the operation of the electronic pen 10. A grid description block 34 represents a memory location that stores a current grid description. At any given time, the electronic pen 10 can be in either of two modes. In a first mode, a grid description is loaded, while in a second mode, the grid description block 34 is not loaded with a current grid description.

As the electronic pen 10 moves across an address pattern, the electronic pen 10 periodically (e.g., every 1/100 of a second) detects a position by detecting all of the dots within, for example, a 3mm by 3mm area. Each detected position is forwarded (as indicated at 36) to a position first in first out (FIFO) block 38, which acts as

a buffer for temporarily storing the detected positions.
The clocking of the position FIFO block 38 is controlled
by the control block 32 (as indicated at 40).

5 The detected position is fed from the position FIFO
block 38 (as indicated at 42) to an in grid detector 44.
The in grid detector 44 retrieves data from the grid
description block 34 (as indicated at 46) and determines
whether the received position is within the loaded grid
description. If not, the in grid detector 44 notifies the
10 control block 32, which in turn initiates a request for a
new grid. When the detected position is within the
current grid, the position is then sent (as indicated at
50) from the in grid detector 44 to a stroke engine 52.
The stroke engine 52 converts the received positions into
15 strokes, which are then sent (as indicated at 54) to an
action engine 56. A complete stroke is created when the
electronic pen 10 is lifted from the paper or when it
moves outside of the grid field where the stroke began.
Finally, the action engine 56 converts the received stroke
20 into an action that can be sent to the electronic pen
client 22. By using grid action-field-types, the action

engine knows which type of action to produce for a specific grid field.

Referring now to FIGURE 8, there is illustrated a block diagram of a state machine for the control block 32 shown in FIGURE 7. In this figure, events are indicated in capital letters, while tasks associated with the event are depicted in brackets. The process starts at step 60 with a start up event 62, which causes the position FIFO block 38 to begin receiving detected positions.

Initially, the electronic pen 10 is in a no grid loaded state 64, which means that the electronic pen 10 does not have a grid loaded in the grid description block 34. As a result, the control block 32 generates an outside grid indication 66, thereby causing the electronic pen 10 to send the request for a new grid description to the electronic pen client 22 (i.e., in accordance with the new grid procedure) and to stop the FIFO buffer 38. At this point, the electronic pen 10 enters a waiting for grid state 68.

Once the new grid has been received (as indicated at 70), the control block 32 moves to a grid loaded state 72, at which time the new grid is loaded into the grid

description block 34 and the position FIFO block 38
resumes operation. On the other hand, if no grid is
received (as indicated at 74), at least a portion of the
positions stored in the FIFO buffer 38 are erased. Which
5 part of the FIFO buffer to erase is determined by the grid
exception area, if any, in the received empty grid
description. Accordingly, all positions stored in the
FIFO buffer 38 that are within the grid exception area
should be erased. If no grid exception is received, the
10 stroke associated with the position is erased. In
addition, the FIFO block 38 resumes operation and the
control block 32 moves into the no grid loaded state 64.

When the control block 32 is in the grid loaded state
72, a current grid is loaded in the grid description block
15 34. While the control block 32 remains in this state 72,
the position FIFO block 38 continues to receive detected
positions and passes them on to the stroke engine 52 and
action engine 56. Actions produced by the action engine
56 are sent (as indicated at 58) to the electronic pen
20 client 22 (i.e., in accordance with the action procedure
described above).

At some point, an outside grid indication 74 may be received by the control block 32 from the in grid detector 44. The outside grid event 74 causes the FIFO block 38 to stop generating new positions. In addition, the

5 electronic pen 10 enters a flushing stroke and action state 76 wherein the strokes that are currently in the stroke engine 52 and the actions that are currently in the action engine 56 are flushed to the electronic pen client 22. Once the stroke engine 52 and action engine 56 have

10 been fully flushed (as indicated at 78), the electronic pen 10 sends a request for a new grid to the electronic pen client 22 and unloads the current grid. The control block 32 then moves back into the waiting for grid state 68.

15 As a general matter, the electronic pen 10 may be capable of supporting various different types of output, including audio, such as warning tones; visual, such as a flashing light; tactile, such as vibration; and/or ink. In some cases, it might be desirable to allow the user of the

20 electronic pen 10 to turn off¹² the ink of the pen 10, such as when the electronic pen is being used on a portion of the address pattern that is public or shared or when

the user wants to be able to reuse the current sheet of paper.

The electronic pen client 22 will now be described in greater detail. Generally, the electronic pen client 22
5 is analogous to a regular web browser. It is responsible for loading applications from application servers 30 and for handling input from the electronic pen 10.

Preferably, the electronic pen client 22 is located in a separate device from the electronic pen 10 itself. This
10 is because it is desirable to minimize the size and power supply requirements of the electronic pen 10, which will likely be adversely affected by the processing resources and memory necessary to support the functions of the electronic pen client 22.

Referring now to FIGURE 9, there is illustrated a
15 block diagram of a state machine for the electronic pen client 22. Initially, the electronic pen client 22 is in a no application loaded state 80. The electronic pen client 22 recognizes only one signal when in this state
20 80, namely a new grid request from the electronic pen 10. Such a request causes a load grid indication event 82. The electronic pen client 22 responds by sending a request

to the name server 26 to translate a position contained within the new grid request into a URL where the application description can be found (i.e., in accordance with the find application location procedure). Next, the electronic pen client 22 enters a waiting for application description URL state 84. If no URL for the application description can be found (as indicated at 86), the electronic pen client 22 sends a new grid reply to the electronic pen 10, wherein the reply contains an empty grid description with a grid exception. As a result, the electronic pen client 22 returns to the no application loaded state 80.

If a URL for the application description is received from the name server 26 (as indicated at 88), the electronic pen client 22 sends a request to the application server 30 to retrieve the application description (i.e., in accordance with the get application description procedure). Accordingly, the electronic pen client 22 enters a waiting for application description state 90.

If the electronic pen client 22 does not receive an application description from the application server 30 (as

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indicated at 92), a new grid reply is sent by the
electronic pen client 22 to the electronic pen 10 wherein
the reply contains an empty grid. Thus, the electronic
pen client 22 returns to the no application loaded state
5 80. If, however, the electronic pen client 22 does
receive an application description from the application
server 30 (as indicated at 94), the electronic pen client
22 sends a new grid reply to the electronic pen 10
containing a new grid description, and the electronic pen
10 client 22 loads the application in its memory. In
addition, the electronic pen client 22 moves into an
application loaded state 96.

In the application loaded state 96, five types of
actions can be received by the electronic pen client 22
15 from the electronic pen 10. First, a received action can
include a request that the electronic pen client 22 cannot
handle itself, in which case the electronic pen client 22
will send the action to the base translator 28 (as
indicated at 98). The electronic pen client 22 then moves
20 into a waiting for response from the base translator state
100. Once a base translator response 102 is received by
the electronic pen client 22, the electronic pen client 22

updates a current form or other data associated with the currently loaded application and sends an action reply to the electronic pen 10 with appropriate output information.

Another type of action that the electronic pen client
5 22 can receive from the electronic pen 10 is a request that should be forwarded to a control node 24. In such a case, the action is sent to a control URL specified in the application description (as indicated at 104), and the electronic pen client 22 enters a waiting for response
10 from the control state 106. Once a response is received from the control (as indicated at 108), the electronic pen client 22 sends an action reply to the electronic pen 10 with appropriate output information.

A third type of action is a submit form request, in
15 response to which the electronic pen client 22 will submit the current form to the application server 30 that is identified by the URL in the application description (as indicated at 110). The electronic pen client 22 then enters a waiting for response from the application server
20 state 112. If the application server 30 responds by sending an empty application description to the electronic pen client 22 (as indicated at 114), the current

application is unloaded from the electronic pen client 22
and an action reply is sent to the electronic pen 10 with
an empty grid. As a result, the electronic pen client 22
returns to the no application loaded state 80. On the
5 other hand, if the application server 30 responds with a
non-empty application description, the old application is
unloaded from the electronic pen client 22, the new
application description is parsed and loaded in the
electronic pen client 22, an action reply is sent to the
10 electronic pen 10 with a new grid description and with
appropriate output information, and finally the electronic
pen client 22 returns to the application loaded state 96.

A fourth type of action that can be received by the
electronic pen client 22 from the electronic pen 10 is a
15 request to load a new grid. This action occurs, for
example, when a position outside of the current grid is
detected by the electronic pen 10. When a new grid
request is received, the electronic pen client 22 sends a
request to the name server 26 (as indicated at 116) and
20 the electronic pen client 22 returns to the waiting for
application description URL state 84.

004601" 134E0460

Finally, a fifth type of action that can be received by the electronic pen client 22 is an action that the electronic pen client 22 can handle itself, in which case the electronic pen client 22 updates the current form and sends an action reply to the electronic pen 10 with appropriate output information (as indicated at 118). The electronic pen client 22 then remains in the application loaded state 96. One type of action that the electronic pen client 22 might be able to handle itself is a local application. For example, the electronic pen client 22 might be capable of performing certain basic functions that are defined by a local application. Thus, when the electronic pen client 22 receives a new grid request, the position associated with the new grid request can be analyzed to determine if it corresponds to a local application. If so, the electronic pen client 22 can load the application description from its local memory, send a new grid description to the electronic pen 10 without having to communicate with the name server 26 or the application server 30.

Another action that might be handled locally by the electronic pen client 22 relates to the selection of

fields within a form. When the electronic pen client 22 receives an action, the field that corresponds to that action receives focus. When this occurs, the electronic pen client 22 might display the field's value on its display or output the value by audio. In addition, the electronic pen client 22 might allow the user to edit the value of the field by means other than the electronic pen 10. Yet another type of action that might be handled by the electronic pen client 22 itself are actions that relate to a clipboard function. When a "copy" field is selected, the value of the field that had focus at the time the copy field was selected is transferred to the clipboard. Similarly, when a "paste" field is selected, the value stored in the clipboard is transferred to the field that had focus at the time the paste field was selected.

Referring now to FIGURES 10A through 10C, there is shown, by way of example, a message flow and signaling diagram illustrating the operation of the electronic pen system 2 depicted in and discussed in connection with FIGURE 2. Initially, the electronic pen 10 detects a first position on the address pattern at step 120 (e.g.,

at a location on a sheet of paper designated for composing and sending emails). At this stage, it is assumed that the electronic pen 10 is in a no grid loaded state. Thus, in response to the detection of the first position, the

5 electronic pen 10 sends a new grid request 122, which contains the detected position information, to the electronic pen client 22. As a result, the electronic pen client 22 sends an application location request 124 containing the detected position information to the name

10 server 26, at step 126. The name server 26 translates the detected position into a URL where an application description that corresponds to the detected position can be found (e.g., a URL address for a server containing an email application), and returns an application location

15 reply 128 containing the retrieved URL to the electronic pen client 22.

The electronic pen client 22 then sends an application description request 130, which contains the unique pen ID for the electronic pen 10, to the

20 application server 30. The application server 30 retrieves the application description at step 132 and sends an application description reply 134 containing the

retrieved application description to the electronic pen
client 22. The electronic pen client 22 then parses and
stores the application description at step 136. This step
further involves generating a current grid description
5 from the application description and sending the grid
description to the electronic pen 10 in a new grid reply
138. The electronic pen 10 stores the received grid
description at step 140 and resumes processing of the
detected positions. Using the detected positions and the
10 information in the grid description (e.g., so that the
electronic pen 10 knows which fields of the email form are
being filled in), the electronic pen 10 generates strokes
at step 142 and generates actions at step 144 using the
stroke engine 52 and action engine 56 shown in FIGURE 7.

15 Each time an action is generated that cannot be
handled by the electronic pen 10 itself, an action request
146 containing a description of the action is sent from
the electronic pen 10 to the electronic pen client 22. At
this point, the electronic pen client 22 should determine
20 what type of action has been received so that it can
respond to the action in an appropriate manner. First, it
is determined whether the action requires the attention

of, or otherwise should be processed in accordance with, a local application at step 148. Very basic applications or frequently used applications (e.g., delete entered text), for example, might be stored locally to avoid having to
5 contact another entity. In such a case, the electronic pen client 22 retrieves the local application at step 150 and sends an action reply 152, which can contain a new grid description or other appropriate information.

However, if it is determined at step 148 that the
10 received action does not relate to a local application, the process continues at step 154 where it is determined whether the received action requires processing by an external translator (e.g., handwriting recognition). If so, an action request 156 containing a description of the
15 action is sent by the electronic pen client 22 to the base translator 28. The base translator 28 processes the action at step 158 and sends an action reply 160 containing output information responsive to the received action (e.g., text corresponding to written characters) to
20 the electronic pen client 22, which can forward the output information to the electronic pen 10 in an action reply 162, if necessary.

Assuming that it is determined at step 164 that the received action does not relate to a control function, it is next determined whether the action comprises a request to submit a form at step 174 (e.g., a selection of a "send" area on the email form). If so, an action request 176 containing the data entered onto the form is sent by the electronic pen client 22 to the application server 30. The application server 30 processes the form at step 178 and sends an action reply 180 containing a new application description (or an empty application description) to the

electronic pen client 22. The electronic pen client 22
parses and stores the new application description at step
182 and generates a new grid description from the newly
received application description. The electronic pen
5 client 22 then sends an action reply 184 containing the
new grid description. Although not illustrated in the
figure, the electronic pen 10 will typically respond to
the receipt of a new grid description by unloading its
current grid description and loading the new grid
10 description into its memory.

At some point, it is assumed that the electronic pen
10 detects a position that is outside of the currently
loaded grid at step 186. In response to such an event,
the electronic pen 10 sends a new grid request 188
15 containing the newly detected position data to the
electronic pen client 22. In response, the electronic pen
client 22 again generates an application location request
190 containing the detected position data and sends the
request to the name server 26. The name server 26
20 determines whether a URL for an application description
that corresponds to the newly detected position is
available at step 192.

20 Another possibility is that the name server 26
determines at step 192 that a URL corresponding to the
detected position is not available. In this situation,

the name server 26 sends an application location reply 208 to the electronic pen client 22. The reply 208 may simply be empty to indicate that a URL is not available.

Preferably, however, the reply 208 contains a grid

5 exception defining the largest area possible around the detected position for which there is no corresponding URL. In response to the reply 208, the electronic pen client 22 sends a new grid reply 210 containing an empty grid description with a grid exception. Upon receiving the
10 reply 210, the electronic pen 10 unloads the current grid description at step 212. Furthermore, assuming that the electronic pen 10 receives and recognizes the grid exception information, the electronic pen 10 may subsequently be able to determine that certain detected
15 positions on the address pattern are not associated with any application without having to send a request to the name server 26 or the application server 30.

In accordance with the present invention, the electronic pen system 2 can be used for a variety of
20 different positioning applications. In particular, by pointing at a location or area on a map with the electronic pen 10, a user can obtain, for example, a route

description from a selected or current position to a destination, distance and direction information from a selected or current position to a destination, and/or information about facilities near a selected position or within a selected area. In addition, by pointing the electronic pen 10 at a surface that includes a preselected portion of the address pattern, a user can obtain information identifying the user's current location and/or a confirmation of the user's current position can be sent to the system 2. The use of such positioning applications can be facilitated by defining a universal global addressing scheme wherein a specific location on the address pattern is associated with a particular geographical position. Thus, every geographical position in the entire world would have an associated position on the address pattern. In addition, more than one universal addressing scheme can be defined to support maps of different scales. Such schemes would enable maps to easily be printed on addressed paper using the correct address space.

Referring now to FIGURE 11, there is illustrated a schematic diagram of an electronic pen positioning system

220 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the
present invention. In one embodiment, a map or boat chart
is printed on a specially formatted paper 222 that
includes a unique portion of the address pattern, wherein
5 each geographical position on the map can be identified by
detecting a small area of the address pattern at and
around the particular geographical position. To obtain a
route description, for example, the user points the
electronic reading device 10 at a current or selected
10 originating position 224. Next, the user points the
electronic reading device 10 at a selected destination
position 226. The electronic reading device 10 transmits
the detected positions 224 and 226 to the user's mobile
station 14 or other client device 22 via a Bluetooth™
15 radio interface 16.

The mobile station 14 identifies a map server 232
that is associated with the addressed area on the
formatted paper 222 using the same type of procedure as
described above (i.e., the procedure used to identify an
20 application server 30). The mobile station 14 then sends
the position information 224 and 226 to the map server 232
by transmitting the information via a radio interface 18

to a base station 20, which forwards the information over a general packet radio service (GPRS) network 228 and an IP network 230 to the map server 232.

In response, the map server 232 generates a route
5 description from the origination position 224 to the destination position 226 and sends the route description back to the mobile station 14 or other client device 22, which then displays the route description on a display screen 234. The route description can be displayed in the
10 form of simple text, graphics, or a combination of both. Furthermore, in addition to or instead of obtaining a route description, the map server 232 might also be able to provide other information, such as the distance and/or compass direction from the current or originating position
15 224 to the destination position 226. Preferably, the mobile station 14 or client device 22 includes a web browser or a wireless application protocol (WAP) browser to retrieve and display the information.

Alternatively, the user can trace a route with the
20 electronic reading device 10, and the map server 232 then generates a textual description of the route (i.e., street names, driving directions, and the like) and/or determines

distances between an originating position and a destination position or between any other two locations along the route.

As another alternative, instead of selecting both an
5 originating position 224 and a destination position 226,
the mobile station 14 or client device 22 can support some
type of positioning service, such as the global
positioning system (GPS) or observed time difference
(OTD). In such a case, the user only needs to select a
10 destination position 226 with the electronic reading
device 10 because the mobile station 14 or other client
device 22 can determine a current position, using the
positioning service, and forward the current position
along with the selected destination position 226 to the
15 map server 232.

In another variation, the map server 232 can also
suggest a specific means of transport (e.g., bus, train,
walk, car, etc.) based on distance, convenience, and the
like. In yet another variation, the user can request a
20 route description from a current or selected originating
position 224 to a destination position 226 using one or
more specified means of transport. For example, the user

can specify one or more particular means of transport by touching the electronic reading device 10 to predefined areas on the formatted paper 222 that each correspond to a particular means of transport (e.g., one field on the formatted paper 222 corresponds to bus transportation, another field corresponds to train transportation, etc.).

In another embodiment of the invention, a user of the electronic reading device 10 can obtain information about facilities near a selected position or within a selected area. In particular, the user first selects a particular location by touching the electronic reading device 10 to the location or selects an area by using the electronic reading device 10 to draw a circle, box, or any other figure with joining ends on a map that is printed on specially formatted paper 222. The user would then use the electronic reading device 10 to check one or more boxes indicating what information (e.g., restaurants, hotels, tourist information offices, tourist attractions, toilets, etc.) is requested. Finally, the user would check a "Give Me Information" box field, which would cause a request for information to be sent to the map server 232. A result generated by the map server 232 would then

be shown on the display screen 234 of the mobile station
14 or other client device 22 in the form of simple text,
graphics, or a combination of both. Again, the mobile
station 14 or client device 22 would preferably use a web
5 browser or WAP browser to display the information.

Alternatively, the user could simply draw a line
designating a route and then check one or more check
boxes, indicating what information is desired, to obtain
information about facilities along the route. In
10 addition, such a request for facilities information can be
combined with the prior route description application to
obtain information about selected types of facilities
along a route description generated by the map server 232.

In another embodiment of the invention, a positioning
15 system 220 can be used in connection with location based
services. For example, by using the electronic reading
device 10 to touch or draw on a piece of paper 222 or
other formatted surface placed at a certain position
(e.g., at a tourist information center, rest stop along a
20 highway, or at a particular building), a user can be
informed of his or her current position. Furthermore, the
system 220 can also be informed of the specific user's

current position. Such information can be used by the
system 220 to store position and time of arrival
information or to grant access to a building. Moreover,
by requiring a user's signature in connection with a
5 request for building access, the user's identity can also
be authenticated.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment, the
address space on which maps are printed is predefined in
such a way that particular locations on the address
10 pattern directly correspond to specific geographical
positions. By printing a map on an appropriate portion of
the address space, locations on the map can be
automatically associated with the corresponding
geographical positions.

15 Although various preferred embodiments of the method
and apparatus of the present invention have been
illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in
the foregoing Detailed Description, it is understood that
the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed,
20 but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications,
and substitutions without departing from the spirit of the
invention as set forth and defined by the following

claims. Furthermore, it shall be understood that the terms "comprises" and "comprising," when used in the foregoing Detailed Description and the following claims, specifies the presence of stated features, elements,

5 steps, or components but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, elements, steps, components, or groups thereof.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A system for retrieving position-related
2 information, comprising:
3 a map, including:
4 a representation of a particular
5 geographical area; and
6 an address pattern, wherein each position
7 on the address pattern can be identified from an
8 associated unique portion of the address pattern,
9 each position on the address pattern corresponding to
10 a specific geographical location within the
11 geographical area;
12 an electronic reading device including a reading
13 sensor for detecting a portion of the address pattern; and
14 a server for identifying a specific geographical
15 location corresponding to the detected portion of the
16 address pattern.

1 2. The system of claim 1, wherein the associated
2 unique portion of the address pattern comprises a region
3 of the address pattern at and around a position that
4 corresponds to the specific geographical location.

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1 7. The system of claim 3, wherein the specific
2 geographical location comprises a destination location,
3 the electronic reading device further used to detect an
4 additional portion of the address pattern corresponding to
5 an origination location.

1 8. The system of claim 7, wherein the information
2 sent by the server comprises a route description from the
3 origination location to the destination location.

1 9. The system of claim 8, wherein the information
2 further comprises a suggested form of transport.

1 10. The system of claim 8, wherein the information
2 sent by the server comprises at least one of a distance
3 and a direction from the origination location to the
4 destination location.

1 11. The system of claim 3, wherein the information
2 sent by the server identifies at least one facility near
3 the specific geographical location.

1 12. The system of claim 3, wherein the electronic
2 device includes a display screen and an Internet browser
3 for displaying the information sent by the server.

1 13. The system of claim 1, wherein the electronic
2 reading device detects a plurality of positions on the
3 address pattern, said plurality of positions corresponding
4 to a selected area, the server sending information
5 relating to facilities within the selected area.

6 14. A method for retrieving position-related
7 information, comprising the steps of:
8 detecting a selected position on an address
9 pattern with an electronic reading device, wherein said
10 position can be determined from a portion of the address
11 pattern near the position;
12 sending an indication of the selected position
13 from the electronic reading device to a server; and
14 identifying a geographical location
15 corresponding to the selected position.

1 15. The method of claim 14, further comprising the
2 step of storing an indication of the identified
3 geographical location.

1 16. The method of claim 14, further comprising the
2 step of authenticating a user identity based on data
3 received from the electronic reading device.

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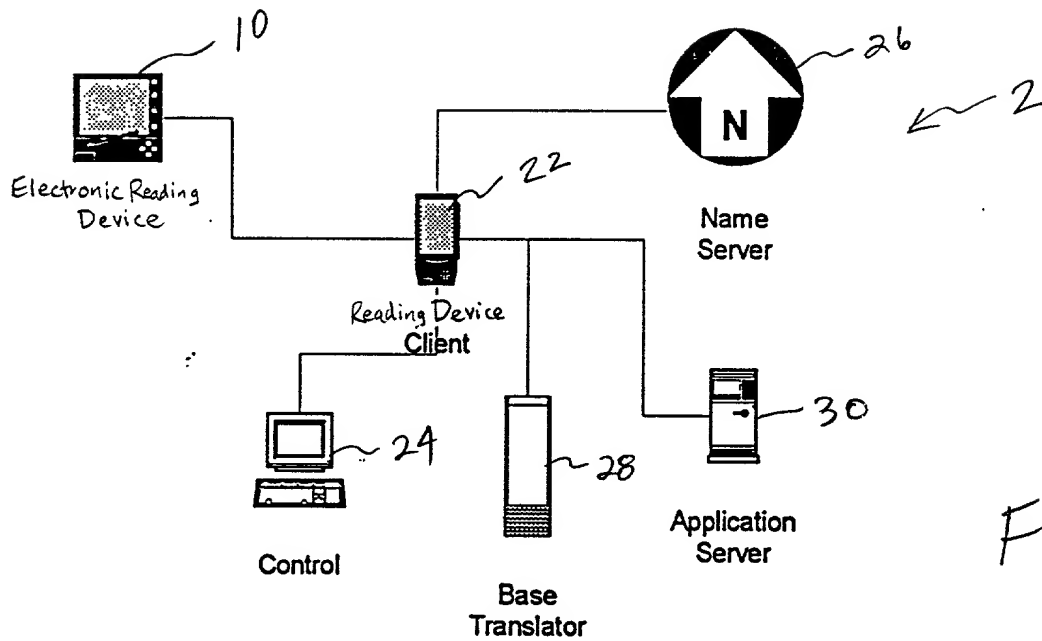
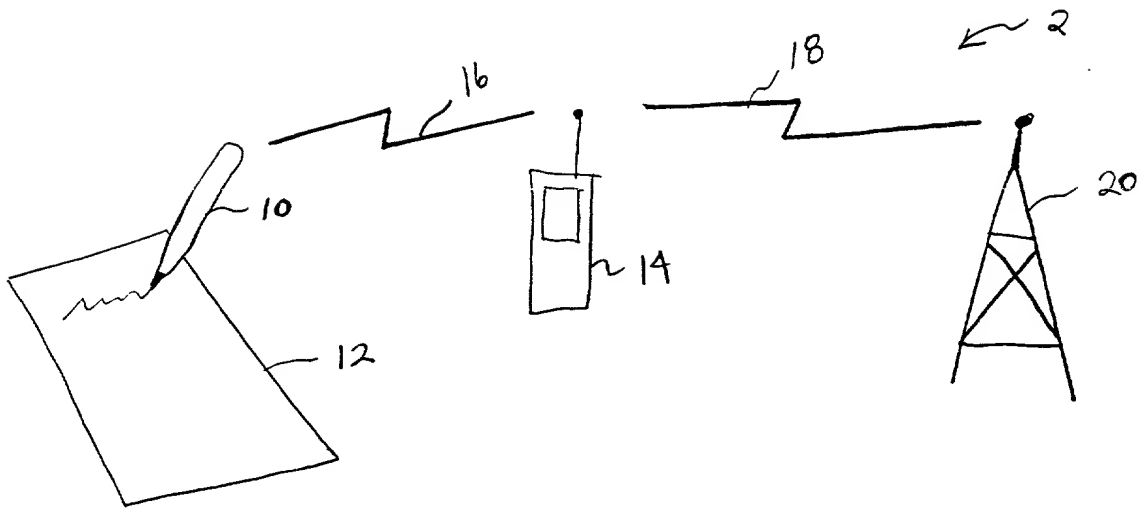
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1 27. A method for producing a map for use with an
2 electronic reading device, comprising the steps of:
3 assigning each position of a selected address
4 pattern to a corresponding geographical location;
5 identifying a region of the selected address
6 pattern that corresponds to a geographical area to be
7 represented on a map; and
8 printing the map on the identified region of the
9 selected address pattern, such that each geographical
10 location on the map is printed at the corresponding
11 assigned position of the selected address pattern.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method and system for retrieving position-related information uses a map of a selected geographical area printed on a surface that includes an address pattern.

5 Each position on the address pattern corresponds to a particular location within the selected geographical area. By detecting a portion of the address pattern with an electronic reading device, a precise position of the electronic reading device with respect to the address
10 pattern can be determined. A server identifies the specific geographical location that corresponds to the precise position. The specific geographical location can then be stored or information relating to the specific geographical location can be retrieved and forwarded to
15 the user of the electronic reading device. Preferably, the map is printed on a region of address pattern that is predefined as corresponding to the selected geographical area.



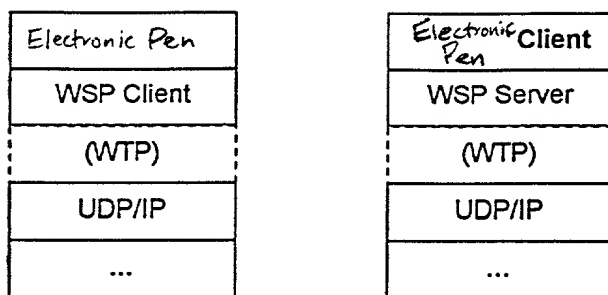


FIG. 3

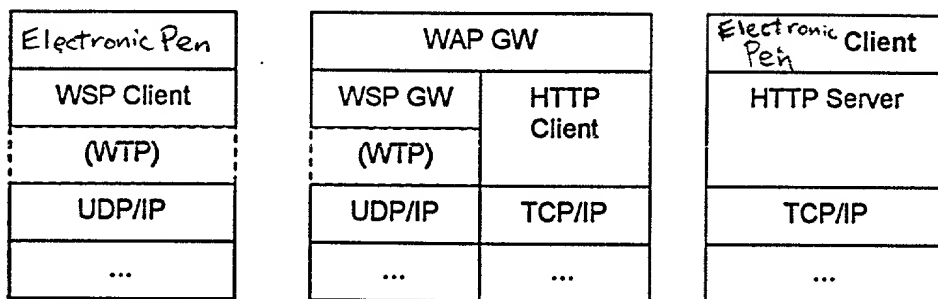


FIG. 4

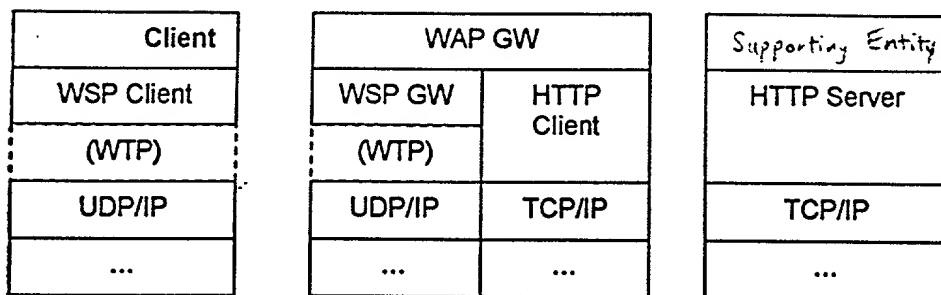


FIG. 5

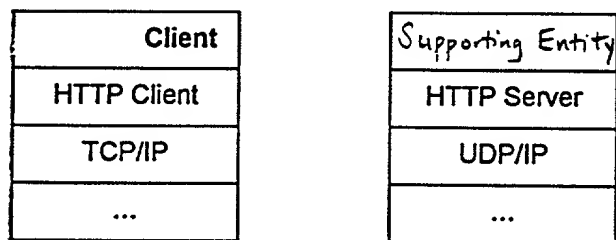


FIG. 6

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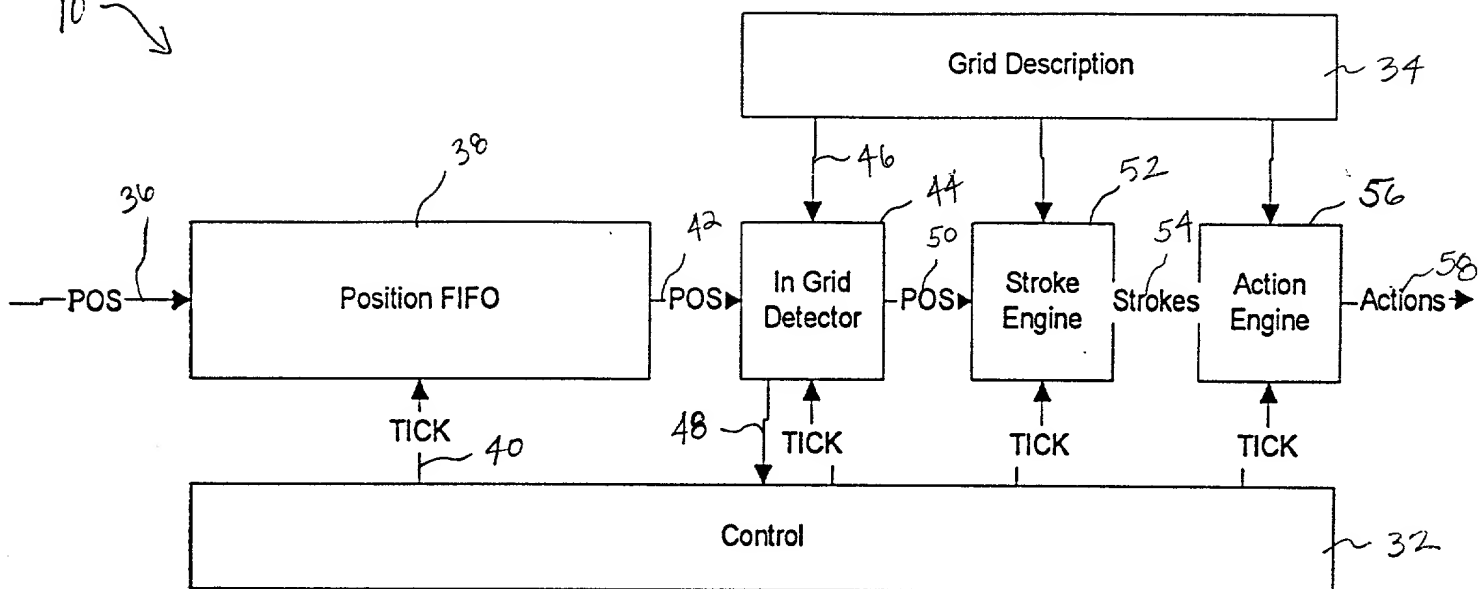


FIG. 7

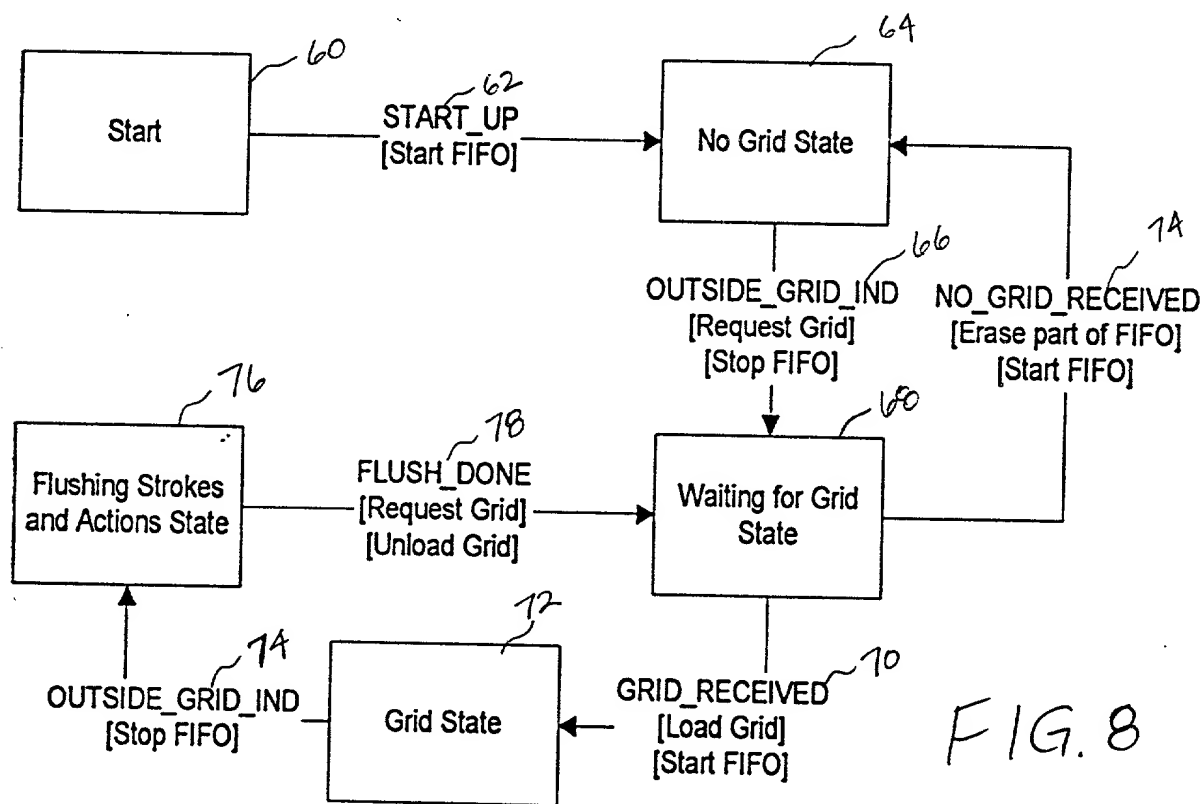
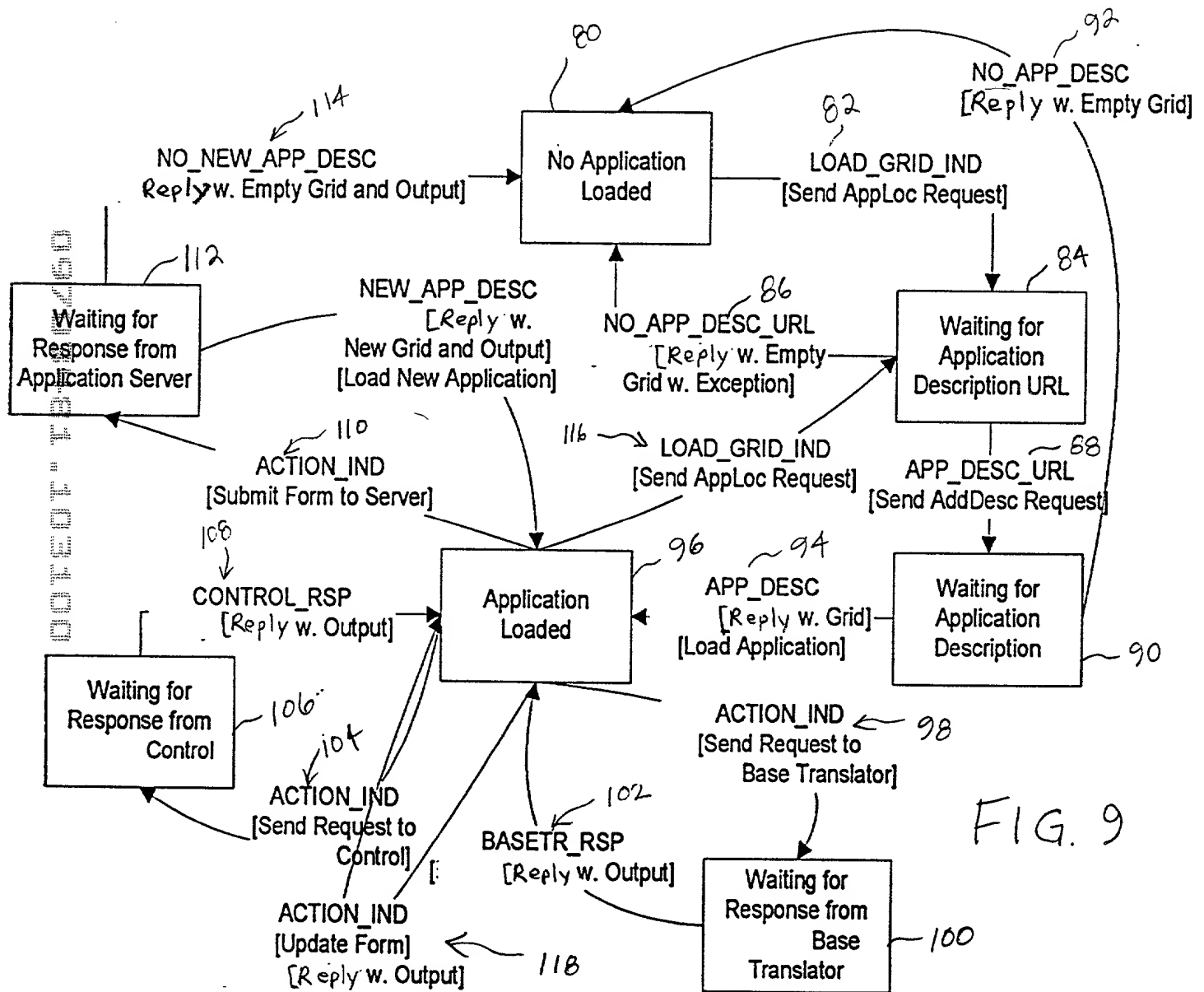
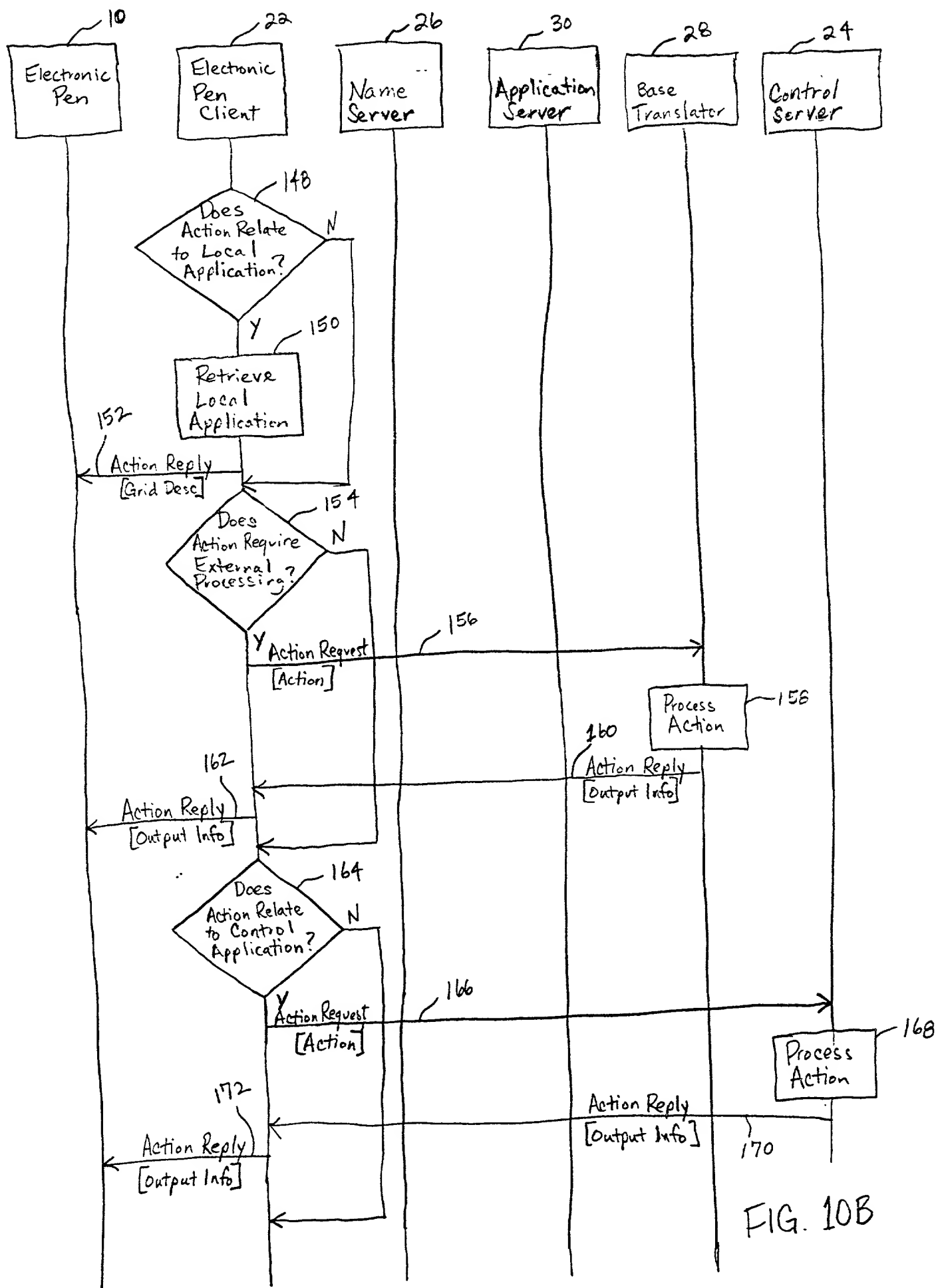


FIG. 8

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F|G. 10A

[illegible]

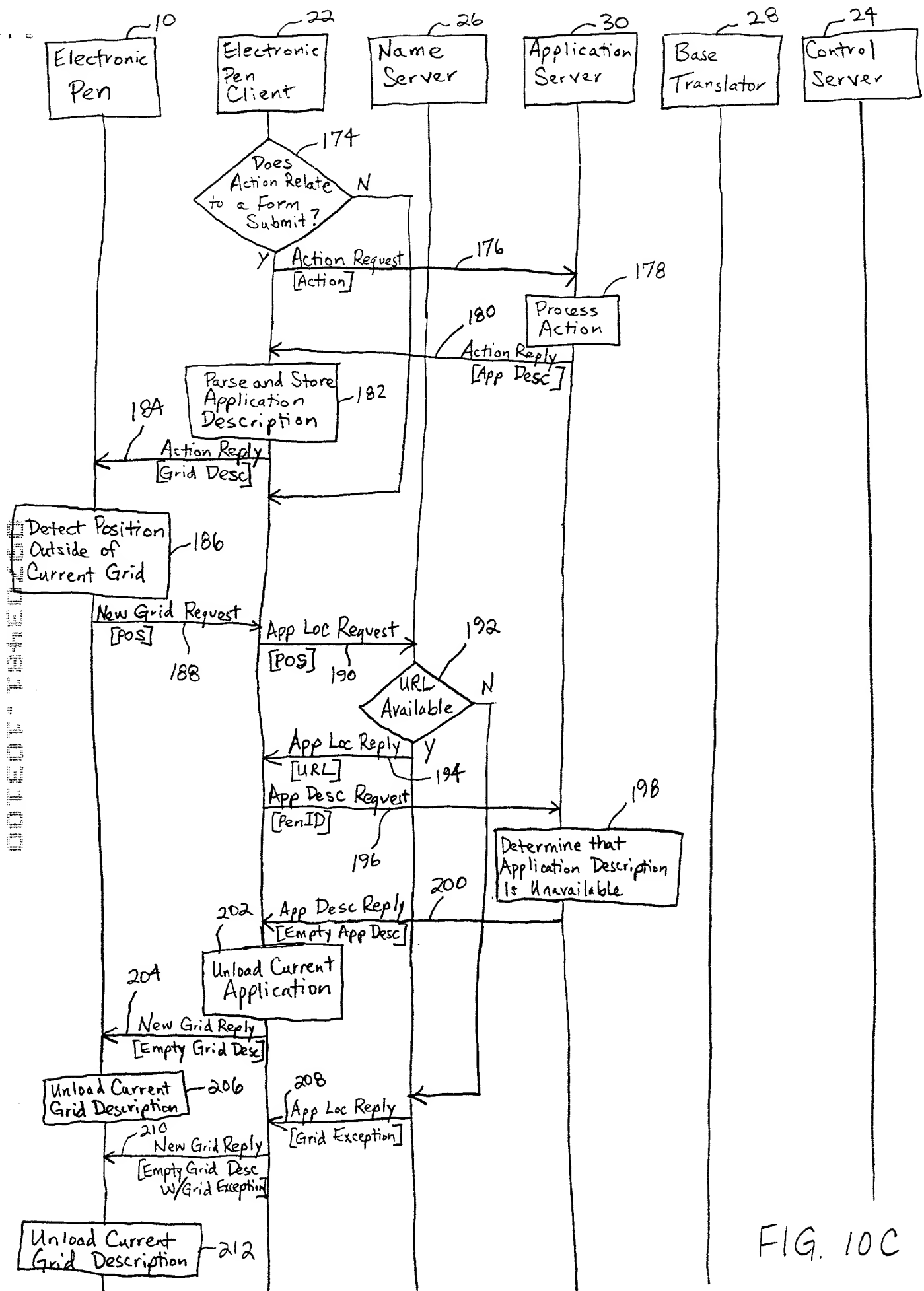


FIG. 10C

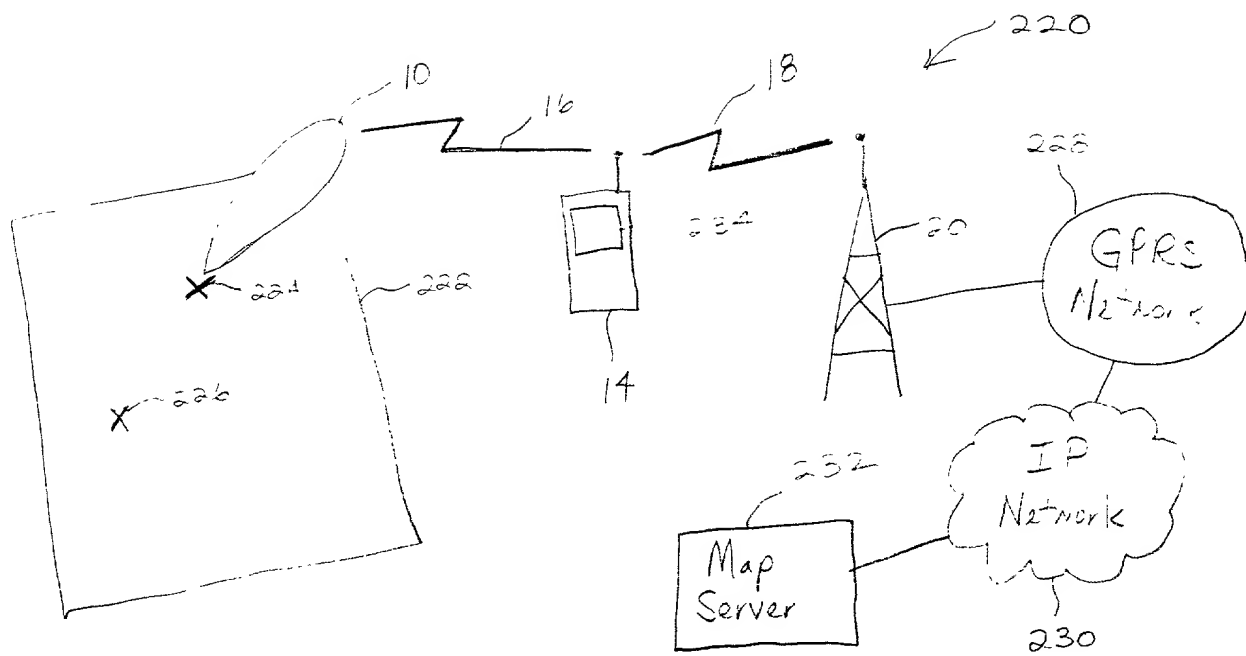


FIG. 11

RULES 63 AND 67 (37 C.F.R. 1.63 and 1.67)
DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

FOR UTILITY/DESIGN/CIP/PCT NATIONAL APPLICATIONS

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; and

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **POSITIONING APPLICATIONS FOR AN ELECTRONIC READING DEVICE**, the specification of which: (mark only one)

- ☐ (a) is attached hereto.
- ☐ (b) was filed on _ as Application Serial No. _ and was amended on ____ (if applicable)
- ☐ (c) was filed as PCT International Application No. PCT/____ on ____ and was amended on ____ (if applicable).
- ☐ (d) was filed on _ as Application Serial No. _ and was issued a Notice of Allowance on ____.
- ☒ (e) was filed on October 31, 2000 bearing attorney docket number 34650-658PT.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to above or as allowed as indicated above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to the patentability of this application as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56. If this is a continuation-in-part (CIP) application, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability of the application as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate filed by me or my assignee disclosing the subject matter claimed in this application and having a filing date (1) before that of the application

on which my priority is claimed or, (2) if no priority is claimed, before the filing date of this application:

PRIOR FOREIGN PATENTS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Month/Day/Year</u> <u>Filed</u>	<u>Date first</u> <u>laid-open or</u> <u>Published</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>patented or</u> <u>Granted</u>	<u>Priority Claimed</u> <u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>
NONE					

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS

<u>Application No. (series code/serial no.)</u>	<u>Month/Day/Year Filed</u>
60/182,742	February 16, 2000
60/190,343	March 16, 2000
60/192,662	March 28, 2000

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120/365 of any United States application(s) listed below and PCT international applications listed above or below:

PRIOR U.S. OR PCT APPLICATIONS

<u>Application No. (series code/serial no.)</u>	<u>Month/Day/Year Filed</u>	<u>Status(pending, abandoned, patented)</u>
NONE		

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J. PAT HEPTIG, Reg. No. 40,643
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ROGER L. MAXWELL, Reg. No. 31,855
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ROSS T. ROBINSON, Reg. No. 47,031
STEPHEN G. RUDISILL, Reg. No. 20,087
HOLLY L. RUDNICK, Reg. No. 43,065
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